

# CHILD, MODIGY, AGE 7, ASTONISHES HER ELDERS WITH ABNORMAL MIND



Beatrice Ruth Willard.

Beatrice Willard, seven-year-old San Francisco mental prodigy, is amazing educators and psychologists. With less than a year's schooling she is now ready to enter high school. At five she was reading Kipling and Stevenson. She possesses a mental grasp and a quickness of perception found in few adults.

## ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT AT FRONT WITH TURKS

Is Only Writer to Visit Ottoman  
Troops Facing Allies; Turks  
Have no Secrets; Sidelights  
of Ottoman Camp Life.

KIRTHIA, Gallipoli Peninsula, Turkey, Aug. 7.—To be for three days on the firing line with the Ottoman forces facing the Allies' armies in this field of operations is an experience which so far as is known only The Associated Press correspondent has enjoyed up to this time.

Field Marshal Liman von Sanders, Pasha, had previously indicated that the situation of the Turks had no secrets in its make-up. Head Pasha, commander of the Ottoman North Group, at this writing, holding in check the British at Ari Burnson, was willing also that the region under his control be visited, and Weber Pasha, commanding the South Group, operating against the Allied forces at Sidi-el-Bahr, merely asked what was desired to be seen.

"Go anywhere," said Weber Pasha. "Turkish men, women, boys, girls, children, artillery positions, machine-gun positions, anything."

He summoned one of his aids and instructed him to take the correspondent wherever he wanted to go.

In approaching Weber Pasha's camp it was demonstrated that it is as dangerous behind the modern front as in the firing line. The Allies were giving much attention to a Turkish trench, shot back, missed the trenches, with the result that the bullets by that time almost totally spent, flew over

pite this withering fire the Ottoman troops held their ground.

The spirit of the Turkish soldiers in this position was excellent. The men were resting on the ground when the party approached. Instantly they were on their feet. A lusty "merhaba" came from hundreds of strong throats. To an inquiry how they felt, the men replied with a sincere: "Very good sir," and smiling faces, despite the shrapnel which kept on coming, and the spent Allied rifle balls which hummed above their heads.

"We're not afraid of the English and French," said several to whom the question implied was put.

"Now comes a part of the approach which is very dangerous," said the officer who acted as guide. "We must take that at a smart pace. The British infantry can't see us, but every bullet which goes high lands on that spot."

Off he started at a canter, followed by the others. The road now led at a right angle to one of the British trenches and bullets whizzed past every instant. Meanwhile some other British battery had taken up the fire and several shrapnel increased the "interest" of the party, which nevertheless, kept close to a clay bank and continued on its way to the front. More reserve troops were passed and more "merhabas" were heard. Everywhere smiling faces and eyes grateful for the recognition of a salute.

The ride to the actual firing line continued under a shrapnel and shell fire which at times became rather critically uncomfortable. Wounded men were being met now. Most of them walked, a few were carried on stretchers—all were well bandaged, as an inspection established.

"Here is another danger zone," said the officer-guide, and sped off. This time the ground had to be covered at full speed. Through low shrub and across rocks he led the way. When the party halted in a dry river bed, the trenches of the Turks had been reached.

In the shelter of a high embankment rested more Turkish soldiers. Most of them were men on fatigue. They had been making a portable barbed-wire entanglement known as a "Spanish horse". A few of the men had come from the trenches for water, others for the evening meal. The same good humor was met in their case, though few of the men had slept the previous night, owing to an attack they had made on the British front of them.

The correspondent was received by a captain and his sergeant, presiding genies of a machine gun section. Coffee was offered in a little wooden shack which the two inhabited. The attack on the previous night had been severe, said the captain. The British had thrown hand grenades, but the Turks had occupied part of the trench and were still holding it.

"I am against your going into the trenches this afternoon," continued the captain. "The shrapnel fire is too severe. Come back tomorrow."

Just before sundown the party left for another section of the Turkish line. The artillery fire on both sides had become more severe; machine-guns began to be heard and the bullets of one of them splashed into a clay bank nearby.

"One of the oddest things we have around here is the village of Kirthia," said the officer-guide. "The Allies have almost razed it with shell and fire and since then they have tried innumerable times to take it by assault. Do you want to go there?"

To reach Kirthia one had to traverse the broad ridge of a low hill swept by the shells of the Allied batteries.

"When we get that bush over there break into a gallop," cautioned the officer. "Ride for all you are worth until you get into the communication trench." This advice was followed, and the trench was reached just in time to escape two shells, compliments of the ever-alert Allied gunners. Their range was poor, but a marked improvement was all too noticeable as an attempt was made to survey the contested terrain from a point from which it was visible in its entirety.

Kirthia, once a flourishing Greek settlement, presented a melancholy spectacle. The Allied shells had wrecked every house and fire had consumed most of the debris. A few starved cats were its only denizens. One of the streets of the place is still swept by the rifle fire from a British trench. The party advanced as far as this street and then decided to return, instead of visiting the Turkish position some 1000 yards south of the last house.

There was a surprise in store for the party on the return. Just before the danger zone was approached the officer recommended that one man at a time cross the summit at full gallop. The interpreter, an Arab, went first, the correspondent was second, the two riding about 300 yards apart. Evidently the Allied gunners guessed that the men, who, half-an-hour ago, had raced down the slope, would return that way, and were ready. One after another the shrapnel shrieked over head or burst close by, but shelter was reached in safety.

"That was experience enough for one afternoon," said General Weber that evening at dinner. "I must confess that the Allied artillery is very, very diligent. Just why they go to the trouble of wasting shells on individuals, I don't know. No doubt, they have plenty of them."

During dinner, General Weber went over the major features of the campaign of the Allies against the Dar-

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## COPPER PRICE DOWN BUT CONFIDENCE IN BISBEE STILL GOES TO THE FRONT

(Continued From Page One)

Another piece of property, from which much is expected within the next twelve months is the Middle Pass claims belonging to John S. Williams of this city. The attorney has ten claims patented and has done steady development work in a number of places. All of the showings indicate a wealth of zinc and of easy access. Mining engineers have visited the property and have pronounced it among the best zinc prospects in the country.

It is rumored that the Middle Pass property is soon to be incorporated into a company and floated for the development work. The trend of the market and the promise that it will hold, even should be demand for its use in war munitions cease, make the organization of a company to handle the property a good possibility.

The greatest ally of copper is spelter, which is used to make the alloy called brass. Spelter is the trade name for zinc. While the price of copper is a little higher than 17c, the basic cost of producing a pound of copper varies from 8c to 10c, so that the profits on a 17c copper market are nowhere near the profits on spelter. The basic cost of producing a pound of spelter is around 5c, so that at present quotations of around 20c, it is easy to calculate the increased ratio of earnings of the zinc producers.

The available zinc resources of the United States, according to a statement credited to D. C. Jackling, at the present rate of production are only capable of supplying the world's requirements for the next twenty years. Only within the last year, since the consumption of zinc increased so enormously, has its value been fully appreciated, and it is a question of how long the zinc resources of the United States will last as compared to the copper mines that are being worked at enormous depths, for the zinc deposits are shallow on the average.

Under present conditions of treatment both in smelting and concentration the losses are very high, the recovery averaging possibly in the neighborhood of 60 to 65 per cent. The zinc production of the world is approximately 1,100,000 tons per annum and the United States which has formerly produced 350,000, or one-third of the world's supply, suddenly finds itself called upon to supply about 60 per cent.

As there are only about 24 zinc smelters operating in the United States they suddenly found their facilities taxed to the limit, but with additional efforts now being built an increased output of about 110,000 tons is assured by the end of the year. This condition has been brought about by the shutting off of the supply from German, Austrian and Belgian smelters, which produced about 50 per cent of the world's supply. However, part of this was for home consumption, so that the American market is only called upon to make up the deficit. This, however, amounts to several hundred thousand tons.

The results of this enormous expansion in the zinc production of the United States has naturally caused the present high prices, but as production is fast exhausting the known deposits it is a question as to whether zinc will ever see the low prices of former years again.

An instance of the enormous increase in the value of zinc shares is the recent sale of New Jersey Zinc Company shares at a price of \$940 per share. These same shares about one year ago sold around \$100. American Zinc shares sold at \$14.50 per share a year ago, while today they are selling for \$54.75. Butte and Superior stock, which was a year ago offered at \$20 per share is now selling around \$70 per share. Federal Mining and Smelting, which not long ago was selling at around \$10, is now in demand at \$28 per share. Success Mining has advanced within two months from \$30 to \$100. The uses of zinc are so numerous as that of its alloy, copper, with which it is used in the proportion of 1 to 2 to make the yellow metal known as brass. As brass you can find zinc most anywhere in times of peace or strife.

dannels. His praise of the Turkish soldiers was unstinted.

"They are probably the most brave of men," he said, "and uncompromising to a fault. I am beginning to understand the military successes of the Ottoman when they first came to Europe. The Turkish soldier is satisfied with a piece of dry bread and a little water, when he can't get anything else. He is remarkably immune from disease, insured to hardship and almost shockproof. He has nerves, of course, but I am sure they do not bother him. His indifference to the possibility of dying any instant is due, I believe, to his fervent adherence to his religion. The Mohammedan, generally, is very pious, and to him a life hereafter is much more of a reality than to most others. To be as sure of eternal bliss as the average Turkish soldier is, makes dying easy."

The Turkish soldier prefers bayonet work to rifle fire, because in this manner he gets at his antagonist, thought Weber Pasha. There is an exhilaration to man-to-man fighting which all other phases of combat lack.

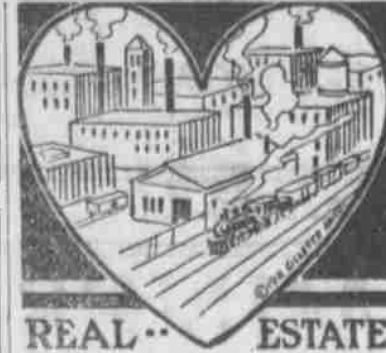
The second day's visit at the front started with a lively cannonade shortly after daybreak. A ran through the fire zone, or bent low behind the

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